

HIV and AIDS Timeline | National Prevention Information Network

HIV and AIDS Timeline

CDC has played an historic role in addressing the HIV epidemic in the United States and around the world. Since the early days, when its surveillance was critical to laying the foundation for a public health response, CDC has provided surveillance, innovative science, and guidance to partners to understand, prevent, and treat HIV. It is a testament to the work of CDC and its many partners that the annual number of new HIV infections has remained stable over the past decades, at levels much lower than in years past.

1981

- **June 5: First official reporting of what will be known as AIDS.**
 - A report described Pneumocystis pneumonia in previously healthy, gay men in LA. This is the first official reporting of what will be known as the AIDS epidemic.
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/june_5.htm
- **June: CDC forms Task Force on Kaposi's Sarcoma and Opportunistic Infections.**
 - About 30 Epidemic Intelligence Service officers and staff participated.
- **July 3: Report of Kaposi's Sarcoma and Pneumocystis pneumonia in 26 homosexual men in New York and California.**
 - <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/1265>
-

1982



1983

National AIDS Hotline: HIV and AIDS Information Service Through a Toll-Free Telephone System

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Synopsis

The National AIDS Hotline (NAH), a service of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), is an information resource for the population of the United States, its Territories, and Puerto Rico concerning the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Since its inception in 1983, NAH has grown to be the world's largest health-related

hotline service. NAH has received an average of more than 1.4 million calls per year since October 1987. Services of NAH include responding to the public's questions about HIV and AIDS and providing referrals to State and local resources. All services, including HIV and AIDS publications, are provided free of charge.

The public contacts NAH 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, through a toll-free telephone system. Services are available to English-speaking, Spanish-speaking, and deaf populations. Each service has its own telephone number—English-speaking, 1-800-342-2437; Spanish-speaking, 1-800-344-7432; TTY service for the deaf, 1-800-243-7889.

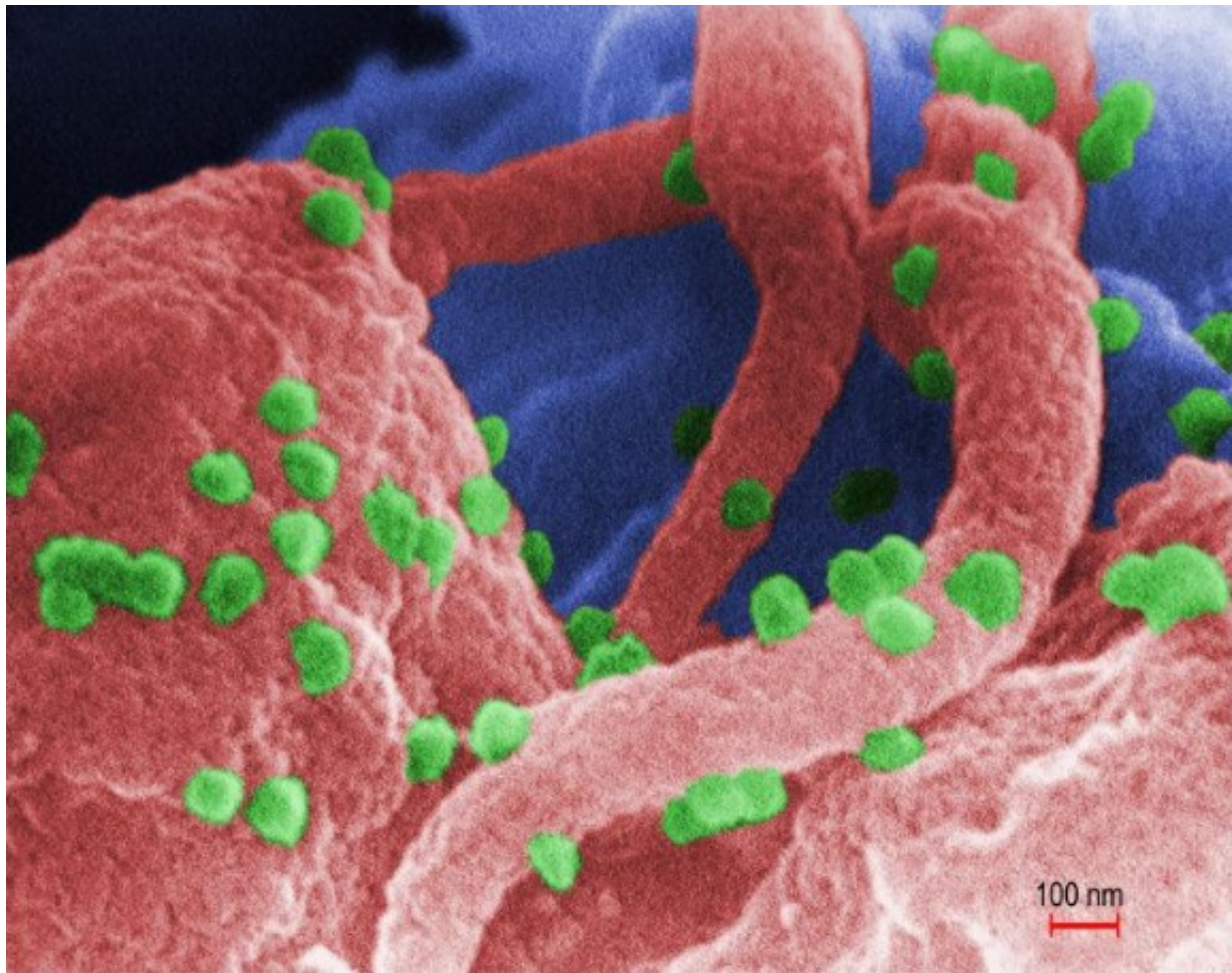
NAH employs approximately 170 information specialists to answer calls. The facility uses modern telecommunications technology to effectively manage and direct calls to 43 work stations. Each work station is supported by a personal computer that allows access to CDC's National AIDS Clearing-house data bases for referrals and publication ordering. NAH ensures that information provided to the public is current, accurate, and consistent with approved government policy. Quality assurance reviews address call management, delivery of information, and content of calls.

-
- CDC establishes the National AIDS Hotline to respond to public inquiries about the disease.
 - January 7: Report of AIDS in female sexual partners of males with AIDS.
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001221.htm>
 - March 4: CDC announces most cases of AIDS have been among homosexual men, injection drug users, Haitians, and people with hemophilia.
 - MMWR suggests that AIDS may be caused by an infectious agent that is transmitted sexually or through exposure to blood or blood products and issues recommendations for preventing transmission.
<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001257.htm>
 - September 2: CDC publishes first recommendations to prevent occupational exposure for healthcare workers.
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00000133.htm>
 - September 9: CDC identifies all major routes of transmission; says HIV not transmitted through casual contact, food, water, air, or environmental surfaces.
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00000137.htm>
 -

1984



1985



1986

STATEMENT
BY

C. EVERETT KOOP, M.D.
SURGEON GENERAL
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1986
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1987

- **August:** CDC holds the first national conference on HIV and Communities of Color in New York.
- **August 14:** CDC issues Perspectives in Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: Public Health Service Guidelines for Counseling and Antibody Testing to Prevent HIV Infections and AIDS.
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00015088.htm>
- **CDC launches first AIDS-related public service announcement, "America Responds to AIDS."**
 - [America Responds to AIDS- Surviving and Thriving: AIDS, Politics, and Culture](#)
- **CDC expands work in Africa.**
 - CDC begins working in Côte d'Ivoire, establishing a field station in Abidjan and launching the Retrovirus Côte d'Ivoire (CDC Retro-CI).
-



“One sexual encounter can be all it takes to spread the AIDS virus from one person to another. We must know how to protect ourselves and our families.”

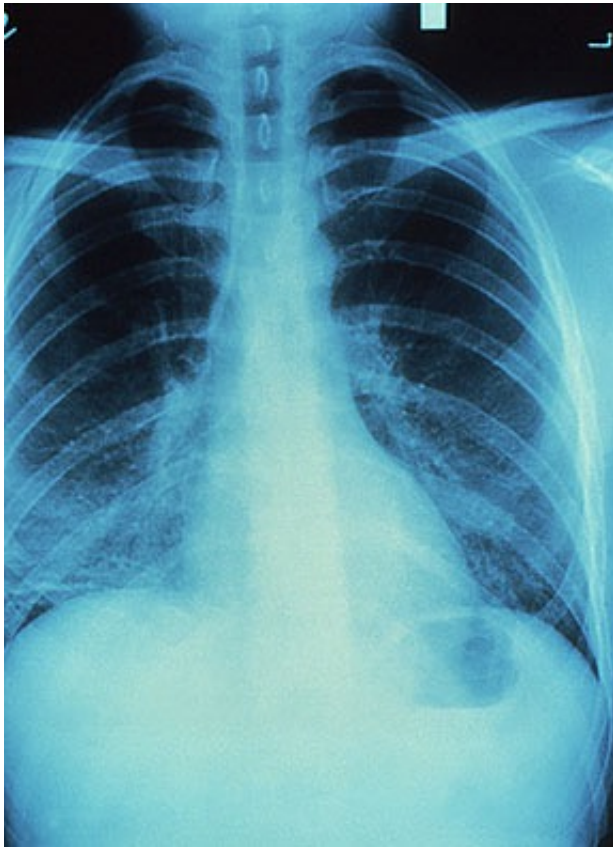
– Jolene Connor
Nurse Counselor
Harlem, NY

AMERICA
RESPONDS
TO AIDS

Call the AIDS Information line, 1-800-342-AIDS.

An Important Message from the U.S. Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control

1989



1990

1991



1992

B U S I N E S S
R E S P O N D S
T O A I D S

L A B O R
R E S P O N D S
T O A I D S

1993

HIV Prevention

HIV Prevention Community Planning

Tools for
Community Planning
Group Members



HIV Prevention Community Planning: *An Orientation Guide*



Academy for Educational Development's
Center for Community-Based Health Strategies

funding provided by
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

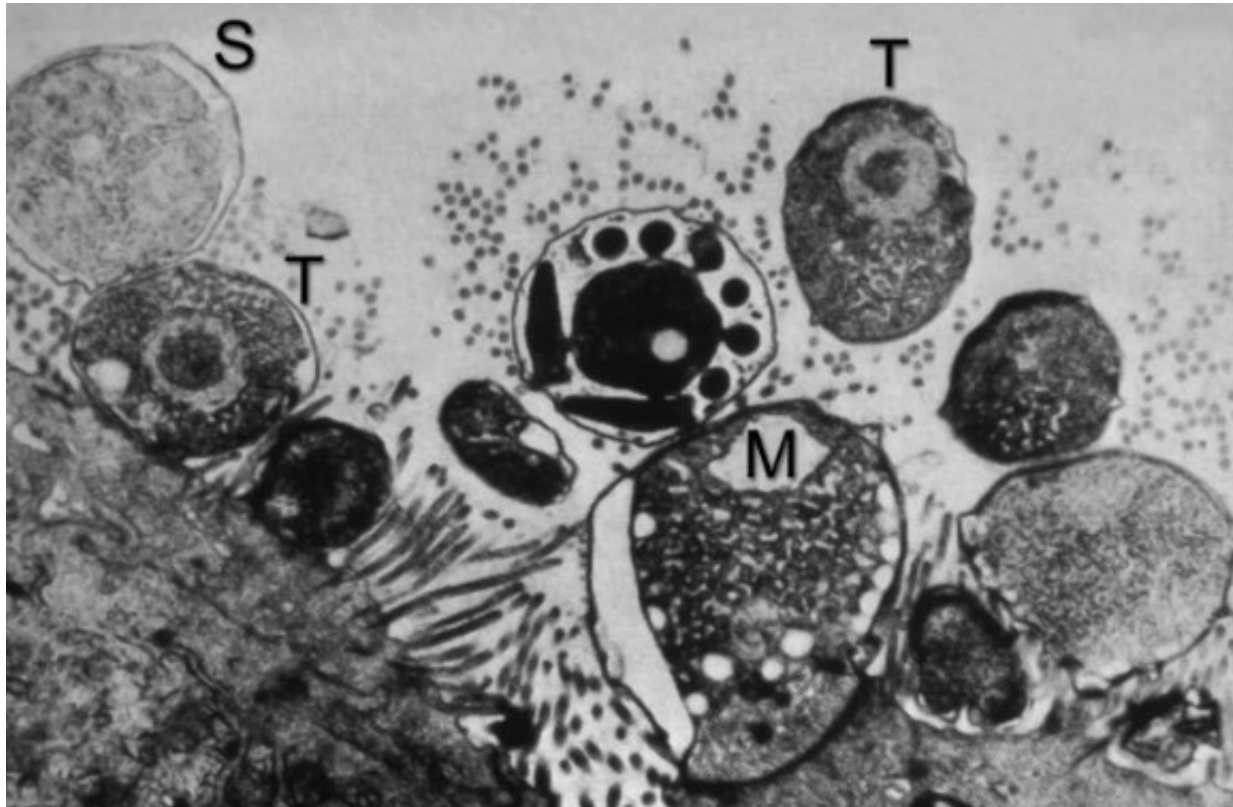
- Community-planning process launched.

- CDC institutes the community-planning process to better target local prevention efforts.

-

1994

1995



1996



- UNAIDS established.

-

1997

Press Release

For Immediate Release: October 7, 1998
Contact: CDC Media Relations (404) 639-3286

AIDS FALLS FROM TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATH; TEEN BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY, HOMICIDE ALL DECLINE

Reporting an unprecedented decline in AIDS deaths, as well as a new low for infant mortality and continued declines in teen births and the homicide rate, HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala today released preliminary vital statistics for the nation in 1997.

Age-adjusted death rates from HIV infection in the U.S. declined an unprecedented 47 percent from 1996 to 1997, and HIV infection fell from 8th to 14th among leading causes of death in the U.S. over the same time. For those aged 25-44, HIV dropped from the leading cause of death in 1995 to third-leading in 1996 and now fifth-leading in 1997. The age-adjusted HIV death rate of 5.9 deaths per 100,000 is the lowest rate since 1987, the first year mortality data were available for the disease. The 1997 rate is less than half the 1992 rate (12.6) and almost one-third the rate in 1995, the peak year (15.6).

The overall infant mortality rate reached a new low of 7.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. The teen birth rate also fell an estimated 3 percent in 1997, continuing a six-year trend. And the preliminary age-adjusted homicide rate fell 12 percent in 1997.

In addition, life expectancy reached a record high of 76.5 years for those born in 1997.

The data come from a new report, *ABirths and Deaths: United States, 1997*, © prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics, a part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The report features preliminary data collected through the National Vital Statistics System from over 90 percent of all birth and death records. The information on causes of death is recorded on death certificates by physicians, medical examiners, and coroners, and reported to the states.

1998

1999



2000

N E W S F R O M

John F. Kerry



UNITED STATES SENATOR

**CONGRESS PASSES KERRY GLOBAL AIDS
INITIATIVES**

**Two-year \$1.1 billion dollar Global AIDS and Tuberculosis Relief Act
will become law**

2001

**Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention**

**HIV Prevention
Strategic Plan
Through 2005**

January 2001



Today's Presidential Action

President Bush announced a new \$500 million International Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative that seeks to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS from mothers to infants and to improve health care delivery in Africa and the Caribbean.

Through a combination of improving care and drug treatment and building the healthcare delivery capacity, this new effort is expected to reach up to one million women annually and reduce mother to child transmission by forty percent within five years or less in twelve African countries and the Caribbean.



White House photo by Tina Hager
President George W. Bush announces a new Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative in the Rose Garden June 19. Standing by the President from, left to right, are Secretary of Treasury Paul O'Neill, Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson and Secretary of State Colin Powell.

2003



PEPFAR

U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

- **Over two-thirds of new HIV infections in US are from those who do not know they are infected.**
 - CDC estimates that 27,000 of the estimated 40,000 new infections that occur each year in the US result from transmission by individuals who do not know they are infected. <http://web.archive.org/web/20040214222434/http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/partners/QuickFacts.htm>
- **April 18: CDC announces new initiatives to get people living with HIV diagnosed and into care and treatment.**
 - [Advancing HIV Prevention: New Strategies for a Changing Epidemic](#) aims to reduce barriers to early diagnosis and increase access to, and utilization of, quality medical care, treatment, and ongoing prevention services for those living with HIV.
- **\$18 billion allocated to PEPFAR.**
 - Congress authorizes PEPFAR (the "US Leadership Against HIV/ AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003" or Global AIDS Act), a 5-year, \$18 billion approach to fighting HIV/AIDS, making it the largest commitment by any nation for an international health initiative dedicated to a single disease.

2004



2005

Press Release

For Immediate
Release
January 20, 2005

Contact: CDC's National Center for
HIV, STD, and TB Prevention:
404-639-8895

CDC Issues Updated Guidelines on Use of Antiretroviral Drugs to Prevent HIV Infection After Sexual, Drug Use, and Accidental Exposure

2006

CDC HIV/AIDS Science Facts:

CDC Releases Revised HIV Testing Recommendations in Healthcare Settings

September 2006

Effective September 2006, CDC has revised its recommendations for HIV testing in healthcare settings. The *Revised Recommendations for HIV Testing of Adults, Adolescents, and Pregnant Women in Healthcare Settings* aim to make HIV testing a routine part of medical care in addition to expanding the gains made in diagnosing HIV infection among pregnant women.

- Prevention counseling should not be required with HIV diagnostic testing or as part of HIV screening programs in healthcare settings.

Additional key differences in the *Recommendations* for pregnant women in healthcare settings are:

2007



- **October: CDC launches Prevention IS Care campaign for healthcare providers who deliver care to people living with HIV.**
 - The campaign emphasizes the importance of helping patients stay on HIV treatment.
- **CDC reports over 562,000 people have died of AIDS in the US since 1981.**
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-2007-vol-19.pdf>
- **PEPFAR and Becton Dickinson strengthen lab capacity in Africa.**
 - PEPFAR, with CDC support, announces a public-private partnership with Becton Dickinson to strengthen laboratory capacity in four African countries; the partnership was renewed for an additional five years in 2013.

2008

- **August 6: CDC estimates there are 56,300 new HIV cases each year in the United States.**
 - CDC releases new domestic incidence estimates that are higher than previous estimates (56,300 new infections per year vs 40,000). The new estimates do not represent an actual increase in the numbers of HIV infections, but reflect a more accurate way of measuring new infections.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18677024>
- **Congress reauthorizes and expands PEPFAR funding to \$48 billion.**
 - Congress reauthorizes PEPFAR (the "Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008") and expands the initiative by more than tripling its funding to \$48 billion. The global response emphasizes a shift to building sustainable, country-owned programs that integrate HIV/AIDS services into broader health systems.

Estimation of HIV Incidence in the United States **FREE**

2009



- **Global Health Initiative announced.**
 - President Barack Obama announces the [Global Health Initiative](#), a 6-year initiative to develop a comprehensive approach to global health with PEPFAR at its core.
- **The Shuga Initiative established.**
 - PEPFAR and CDC establish The Shuga Initiative in partnership with the MTV Networks Africa, MTV Staying Alive Foundation, Gates Foundation, and UNICEF to increase HIV-risk perception, increase uptake of HIV-testing and counseling services, and increase knowledge of HIV-prevention strategies among youth in Kenya, Nigeria, and Botswana.
- **April 7: Act Against AIDS launched.**
 - CDC and the White House launch [Act Against AIDS](#), a multiyear, multifaceted communication campaign designed to reduce HIV incidence in the United States.
-

2010

- **HIV infection removed from disease list that prevents non-US citizens from entering country.**
 - Department of Health & Human Services and CDC remove HIV infection from the list of diseases that prevent non-US citizens from entering the country.
- **September: Enhanced Comprehensive HIV Prevention Planning (ECHHP) project launched in 12 cities with high AIDS burden.**
 - CDC launched the project to shift HIV-related activities to meet goals of the 2010 National HIV/AIDS Strategy. Twelve health departments in cities with high AIDS burdens participated.
-

U.S. lifts restriction on visas to HIV-positive foreigners

January 5, 2010 9:01 a.m. EST

STORY HIGHLIGHTS

- Travel and immigration ban on HIV-positive travelers lifted
- Advocates for HIV-positive people say the new policy was long overdue
- HIV-infected visitors previously had to get a special waiver to obtain a visa

Washington (CNN) – Foreign nationals who are HIV-positive will find it easier starting Monday to visit the United States.

The Department of Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention removed HIV infection from the list of diseases that prevent non-U.S. citizens from entering the country.

HIV is the human immunodeficiency virus – the virus that causes AIDS.

RELATED TOPICS

[HIV and AIDS](#)

Advocates for HIV-positive people said the new policy was long overdue, calling it "a significant step forward for the United States."

2011



High-Impact HIV Prevention

CDC's Approach to
Reducing HIV Infections
in the United States

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention



- CDC launches the [High Impact HIV Prevention](#) (HIP) framework to reduce new HIV infections in the United States.
 - HIP focuses on using combinations of scientifically proven, cost-effective, and scalable interventions targeted to the right populations in the right geographic areas in order to increase the impact of HIV prevention efforts.
- **January 28: CDC issues interim guidance to health care providers on the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) as an HIV prevention strategy among men who have sex with men.**

- http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6003a1.htm?s_cid=mm6003a1_w
- **July 13: CDC reports that drugs to treat HIV can also reduce HIV acquisition.**
 - CDC studies TDF2s and Partner PrEP provide the first evidence that a daily oral dose of antiretroviral drugs used to treat HIV infection can also reduce HIV acquisition among uninfected individuals exposed to the virus through heterosexual sex.
- **August: CDC releases new HIV incidence estimates.**
 - The annual number of new HIV infections in the United States was relatively stable at approximately 50,000 new infections each year between 2006 and 2009. However, HIV infections increased among young gay and bisexual men, driven by increases among young, black gay and bisexual men – the only subpopulation to experience a sustained increase during the time period.
<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0017502>
- **September: In conjunction with the fourth National Gay Men's HIV/AIDS Awareness Day, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention awards \$55 million to 34 community-based organizations (CBOs) to expand HIV prevention for young gay and bisexual men of color and transgender youth of color.**
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2011/ngmhaad2011pressrelease.html>
- **November: CDC's Vital Signs shows that of the 1.2 million people living with HIV, 1 in 5 do not know they are infected and 1 in 4 are taking HIV medicines regularly and have their virus under control.**
 - http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/HIVtesting/index.html?s_cid=bb-vitalsigns-101
- **November: CDC launches Testing Makes Us Stronger, a national HIV testing campaign for young African American gay and bisexual men who have sex with men.**
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/campaigns/tmus/index.html>
- **Treatment of HIV shown to reduce transmission nearly 96%.**
 - NIH's HPTN 052 study results are released demonstrating that treatment reduces transmission of HIV by nearly 96% and ushers in the concept of "treatment as prevention."
-

2012

- **CDC transitions PEPFAR programs to Ministries of Health and indigenous organizations in 13 countries.**
 - CDC transitions its Track 1.0 Antiretroviral Therapy programs in 13 countries from US-based organizations and grantees to Ministries of Health and indigenous organizations.
- **March: CDC launches Take Charge. Take the Test. an HIV testing and awareness campaign for African American women.**
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/campaigns/tctt/index.html>
- **CDC examines role of faith-based organizations in East Africa.**
 - CDC convenes East African faith leaders for a meeting in Kenya to examine the

role of faith-based organizations in the response to HIV/AIDS.

- **June: CDC initiates a pilot project to train pharmacists and retail store clinic staff at 24 rural and urban sites to deliver confidential rapid HIV testing.**
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2012/nhtdpressrelease2012.html>
- **July: CDC launches Let's Stop HIV Together, a national campaign to combat stigma and complacency about the epidemic.**
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/campaigns/lsht/>
- **July: At the first International AIDS Conference to be held in the United States in more than 20 years, CDC releases data showing only a quarter of all Americans with HIV have their virus under control, and African-Americans and younger people are least likely to receive ongoing care and effective treatment.**
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2012/continuum-of-care-pressrelease.html>
- **August 10: CDC Issues Interim Guidance on use of medication to prevent HIV Infection among heterosexually active adults.**
 - http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6131a2.htm?s_cid=mm6131a2_w
- **November: CDC's Vital Signs notes that young people between the ages of 13 and 24 represent 26% of new HIV infections each year and 60% of these youth living with HIV are unaware they are infected.**
 - http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/HIVAmongYouth/index.html?s_cid=bb-vitalsigns-167&utm_source=internal&utm_medium=banner&utm_content=bb-hivamongyouth-167&utm_campaign=vitalsigns
-

**Love him.
Love yourself more.**



Take Charge. Take the Test.


For a fast, free, confidential **HIV** test near you,
text your zip code to "KNOWIT" (566948).

hivtest.cdc.gov/takecharge






I am a best friend, a poet, and a cook.
And I am living with HIV.

Let's stop HIV together.™
-Antron



Antron (right) has lived with HIV since 2004.

Get the facts. Get tested. Get involved.
www.cdc.gov/ActAgainstAIDS



2013




my REASON
for getting an HIV test

is ME

*Knowing my HIV status keeps me healthy.
What's your reason?*

GET A FAST, FREE AND CONFIDENTIAL HIV TEST.

Visit hivtest.cdc.gov/reasons or
text your zip code to "KNOW IT" (566948)

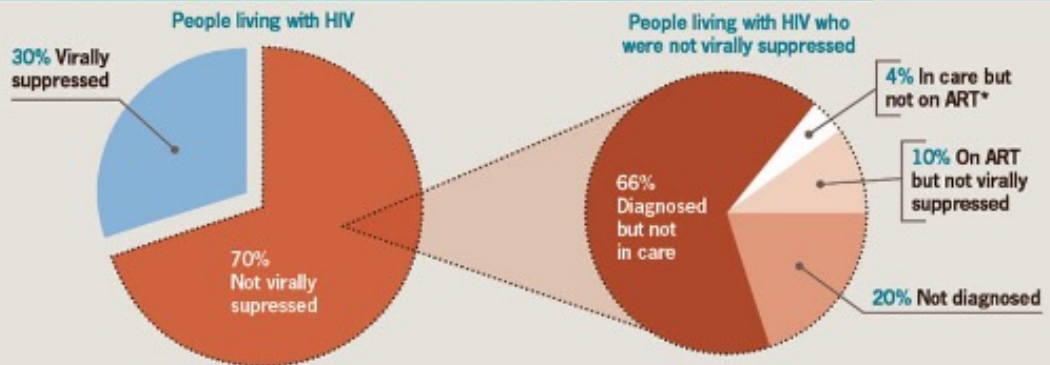
- **June: CDC launches Reasons/Razones, a national, bilingual campaign that asks Latino gay and bisexual men to consider their reasons for getting tested for HIV.**
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/campaigns/reasons/index.html>
- **June 14: CDC publishes interim guidance on PrEP for people who inject drugs; notes that PrEP can reduce the risk of HIV among people who inject drugs by 49% in people who adhered to the regimen.**
 - http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6223a2.htm?s_cid=mm6223a2_w

- **PEPFAR reauthorized.**
 - The "PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013" reauthorizes PEPFAR, extends a number of existing authorities, and strengthens the oversight of the program through updated reporting requirements.

2014

- **February: CDC releases report showing about one-third of blacks living with HIV have their virus under control.**
 - Among blacks who have been diagnosed with HIV, 75 percent were linked to care, 48 percent stayed in care, 46 percent were prescribed antiretroviral therapy, and 35 percent achieved viral suppression. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6305a2.htm>
- **May 14: CDC releases new clinical guidelines recommending that health care providers consider pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for patients at substantial risk for HIV.**
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/guidelines/PrEPProviderSupplement2014.pdf>
- **Summer: CDC releases three national communication campaigns.**
 - Start Talking. Stop HIV. encouraging gay and bisexual men to talk openly with their sexual partners about HIV risk and prevention strategies. <http://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/campaigns/starttalking>
 - We Can Stop HIV One Conversation at a Time, a bilingual communication campaign encouraging Latinos to talk openly about HIV with their families and friends. <http://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/campaigns/oneconversation>
 - HIV Treatment Works, encouraging treatment and care for people living with HIV. <http://www.cdc.gov/actagainstaids/campaigns/hivtreatmentworks/>
- **July: CDC announced the annual HIV diagnosis rate declined by 30% from 2002-2011.**
 - Declines were observed in several key populations, but increases were found among certain age groups of gay and bisexual men, especially young men. <http://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/1889120>
- **September 26: CDC releases a new report that finds gaps in care and treatment among gay men diagnosed with HIV.**
 - Only half of gay and bisexual men diagnosed with HIV are receiving treatment for their infections. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6338a2.htm>
- **October 9: CDC releases a new report that finds gaps in care and treatment among Latinos diagnosed with HIV.**
 - Among Latinos who have been diagnosed with HIV, just over half (54 percent) were retained in care. Fewer than half (44 percent) of those diagnosed have been prescribed antiretroviral therapy, and just 37 percent have achieved viral suppression. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6340a2.htm>
- **November 25: CDC announces that only 30% of Americans with HIV had the virus under control in 2011, and approximately two-thirds of those whose virus was not controlled had been diagnosed but were no longer in care.**


Achieving Viral Suppression: More People with HIV Need to be in Medical Care



SOURCES: CDC National HIV Surveillance System and Medical Monitoring Project, 2011.

* Antiretroviral therapy

- <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6347a5.htm>






**HIV
TREATMENT
WORKS**

**"I may have gotten you, HIV.
But you will never, ever get the best of me."**

Sharmain - Memphis, TN
Living with HIV since 1990.

I was diagnosed with HIV when I was just 4 months old. I do everything in my power to take good care of my health and keep from passing the virus on to my baby. The best chance of my son being born without HIV is for me to take my medicine every day. He's my motivation. Being in care and staying on treatment means my baby has a 99% chance of being born HIV-free.

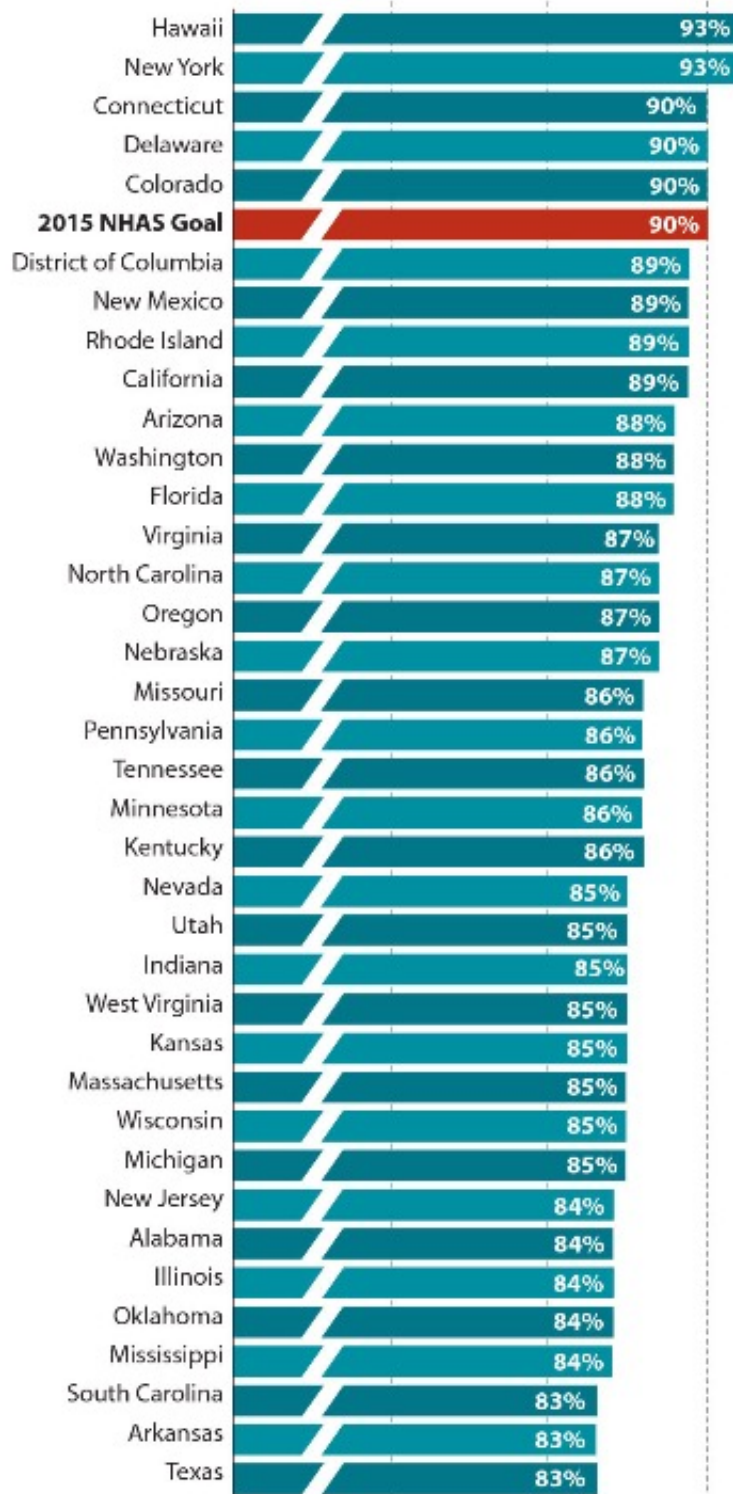
Get in care. Stay in care. Live well.
cdc.gov/HIVTreatmentWorks

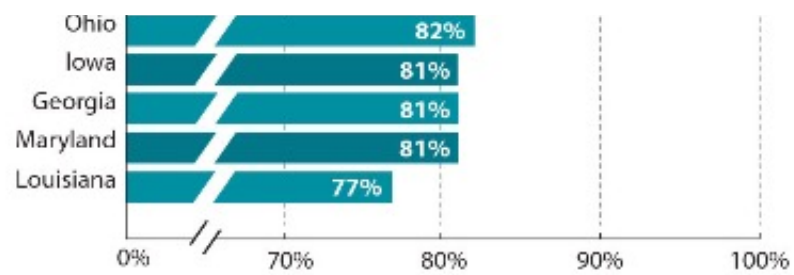
2015

HIV testing is critical to progress in prevention

At the end of 2012, many states were within reach of the NHAS (National HIV/AIDS Strategy) objective of increasing to 90 percent the proportion of people living with HIV who are aware of their status – but achieving our national goal will require further progress.

Percentage of people aged ≥ 13 years living with HIV who are aware of their status, by jurisdiction, 2012*





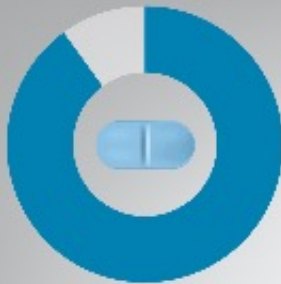
Note: Rounded estimates are presented in the graph because these were used to assess whether the NHAS goal was met.

*Estimates for jurisdictions with fewer than 60 diagnoses per year (on average) are considered unstable; therefore, Alaska, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming are not included.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Not enough health care providers know about PrEP.

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a medicine taken daily that can be used to prevent HIV infection. PrEP is for people without HIV who are at very high risk for acquiring it from sex or injection drug use.



90%

Daily PrEP can reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV by more than 90%.



70%

Daily PrEP can reduce the risk of HIV infection among people who inject drugs by more than 70%.



1 in 3

1 in 3 primary care doctors and nurses haven't heard about PrEP.

SOURCE: CDC Vital Signs, Dec. 2015.

Vital^{CDC}**signs™**
www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/HIVPrEP



- **February 25: 184 cases of HIV linked to injection drug use in Indiana.**
 - Indiana state health officials announce an HIV outbreak linked to injection drug use in the southeastern portion of the state. By the end of the year, Indiana will confirm 184 new cases of HIV linked to the outbreak.
- **April: CDC announces that 90% of new HIV diagnoses are due to individuals who are undiagnosed, or diagnosed but not on treatment.**
 - <http://archinte.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=2130723>
- **April: CDC issued a Health Advisory to alert public health departments and health care providers nationwide of a growing hepatitis C epidemic among people who inject drugs and the possibility of an outbreak of HIV among this population.**
- **June: Many states within reach of the NHAS objective of increasing to 90% the proportion of people living with HIV who are aware of their status.**

- <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6424a2.htm>
- **October 8: CDC announces HIV diagnoses have increased sharply among gay and bisexual Latino men despite an overall decline in new HIV diagnoses among Latinos.**
 - <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6439a2.htm>
- **November 24: CDC estimates that 1 in 4 gay/bisexual men, 1 in 5 people who inject drugs, and 1 in 200 heterosexuals should be counseled about PrEP.**
 - http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6446a4.htm?s_cid=mm6446a4_w
- **December 6: Overall, US HIV diagnoses decreased over past decade, but some groups experienced increases.**
 - CDC announces that annual HIV diagnoses in the US fell by 19% from 2005-2014. There were steep declines among heterosexuals, people who inject drugs, and African Americans (especially black women), but trends for gay/bisexual men varied by race/ ethnicity. Diagnoses among white gay/bisexual men decreased by 18%, but they continued to rise among Latino gay/bisexual men and were up 24%. Diagnoses among black gay/bisexual men also increased (22%), but the increase has leveled off since 2010.
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-us.pdf>

2016

- **February: CDC announced lifetime risk of HIV at the Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections.**
 - CDC estimates that 1 in 2 gay/bisexual black men, 1 in 4 gay/ bisexual Latino men, and 1 in 6 gay/bisexual men will be diagnosed with HIV if current trends continue. The overall lifetime risk of HIV diagnosis in the United States is 1 in 99.
 - Press release: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2016/croi-press-release-risk.html>
- **February: Increase in PrEP could avert almost 20% of estimated new HIV infections.**
 - CDC releases study showing if PrEP use increases in high-risk populations, almost 20% of the estimated 265,330 new HIV infections expected to occur through 2020 could be prevented. The number could be even higher if NHAS targets are achieved.
- **February: CDC announces despite progress, persistent disparities contribute to the HIV burden among African Americans.**
- **November: CDC releases Vitals Signs noting that the number of people who inject drugs getting HIV has been cut in half in the United States.**
 - 1 in 10 HIV diagnoses are among people who inject drugs.
 - The use of syringe services has increased, but access to sterile needles still needs to improve for effective HIV prevention.
<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/hiv-drug-use/index.html>

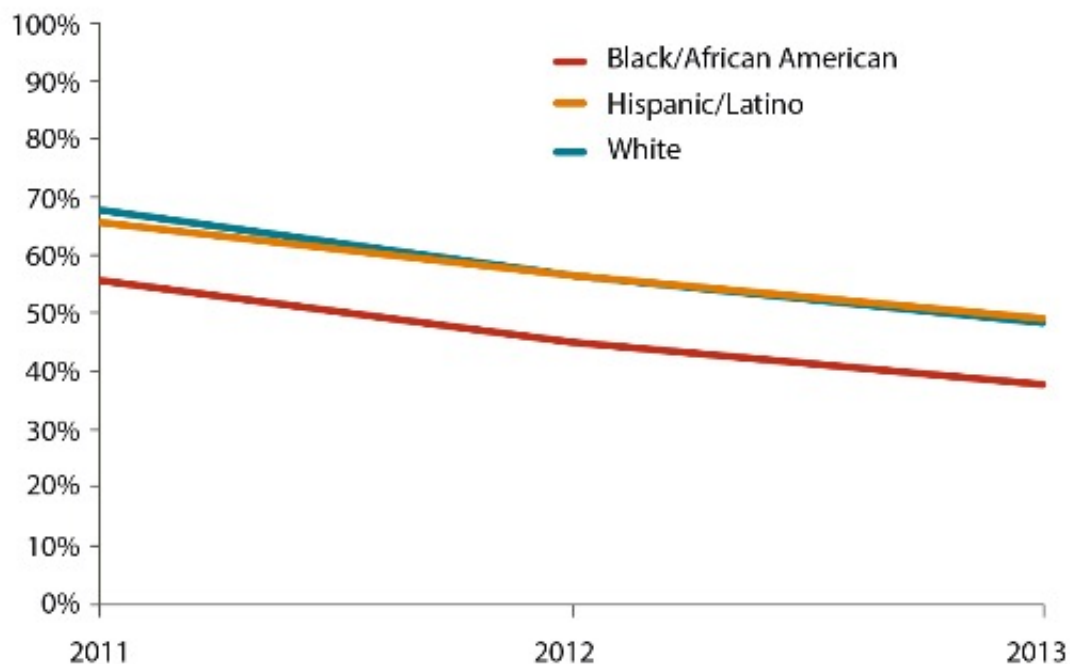
Lifetime Risk of HIV Diagnosis among MSM by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

African Americans with HIV are least likely to receive consistent medical care

Retention in care declines across racial/ethnic groups within first three years



Percentage of people diagnosed with HIV in 2010 who remained in care in 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



1 in 10


1 in 10 HIV diagnoses are among people who inject drugs (PWID).

50%

More than half of PWID used a syringe services program in 2015.

1 in 4

Only 1 in 4 PWID got *all* their syringes from sterile sources in 2015.



* Estimates of persons living with HIV infection (diagnosed or undiagnosed) were derived by using back-calculation on HIV data for persons aged ≥ 13 years at diagnosis in the 50 states and the District of Columbia

** The methodology to derive the estimated annual number of new HIV infections (also called HIV incidence) has changed over the years. From 1980 through 2006, numbers of HIV infections were calculated using back-calculation methodology. From 2006 through 2010, HIV infections were estimated from a statistical method that applied a stratified extrapolation approach using results from a test for recent HIV infection and HIV testing history data collected by jurisdictions that conducted HIV incidence surveillance.

*** The estimate of the number of persons diagnosed with HIV are based on HIV surveillance data for persons aged ≥ 13 at time of diagnosis in the 50 states and District of Columbia.